

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1914

PRICE THREE CENTS

GOOD BALL GAMES

Port Penn Won From Second Baptist Team

FINE GAME PLAYED AT ODESSA

Johnson pitched a wonderful game against Second Baptist at Port Penn last Saturday, allowing but one hit and fanning 8 men. The features of the game were Johnson's pitching and fielding, he having 11 assists and one put out to his credit. Out of four times at bat Johnson had 3 hits and 3 runs. Rimes put up a perfect game at first, also knocked out a three bagger in the 4th.

Walker also had a 3 base hit, the only hit made off Johnson. Two bases on balls, a three base hit and 2 errors put 3 runs across for 2d Baptist in the 2d. White caught a wonderful game, and showed remarkable gameness in staying in the game after having his thumb nearly torn off in the 6th, reaching for a wider pitch.

The feature of the game was the lean playing and sportsmanship shown by both teams.

Deakne made a beautiful running catch on a fly ball to left in the 7th.

PORT PENN				
R.	H.	E.	O.	A.
Yearsley, ss.....	2	1	2	2
White, c.....	0	0	0	0
Dyer, 2d.....	1	2	2	1
Johnson, p.....	3	3	11	0
Rimes, 1b.....	1	12	1	0
W. Yearsley, lf.....	1	0	0	1
Scotch, 3d.....	2	0	2	1
Carpenter, rf.....	0	0	0	0
C. Bender, cf.....	0	0	0	0
Kumpel, cf.....	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	11	6	27	4

SECOND BAPTIST

H. R. A. O. E.				
Hoffenberger, 1b.....	0	0	13	1
Sharp, 3d.....	0	1	0	0
Stanton, 2d.....	0	0	0	1
McCracken, lf.....	0	0	1	2
Crowder, c.....	0	1	7	1
Deakne, ss.....	0	1	5	2
Hampton, cf.....	0	1	1	0
Walker, rf.....	1	1	0	0
Geuneman, p.....	0	0	3	0
Totals.....	1	4	13	24

Odessa met defeat last Saturday in the hands of Wilmington Academy, by the score of 8 to 4. The fielding of the Odessa team was very loose six errors being made. Ward did excellent work in the box and was not responsible for the defeat. Heldmyer featured by his heady base-running and good batting.

ODESSA ATHLETIC CLUB

R. H. O. A. E.				
Peckard, lf.....	1	2	0	0
Heller, 1b.....	0	0	19	2
P. Wallace, 3b.....	0	0	3	6
Heldmyer, ss.....	1	2	0	2
Ward, p.....	1	2	0	5
Donovan, rf.....	0	0	0	0
Wiest, 2b.....	0	0	3	6
S. Wallace, c.....	2	2	4	1
L. Wallace, cf.....	0	1	0	1
Totals.....	4	9	27	23

WILMINGTON ACADEMY

R. H. O. A. E.				
Jeffers, 1b.....	1	2	15	0
Glynn, 2b.....	2	1	2	8
Patterson, rf.....	0	1	0	1
Donohue, p.....	0	1	0	0
Ryan, cf.....	0	1	1	0
Honey, c.....	1	1	2	0
Kidd, ss.....	2	2	3	0
Hansen, 3b.....	2	1	2	0
O'Neill, lf.....	0	0	2	0
Totals.....	8	9	27	15

Score by innings:
Odessa A. C.....0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 4
Wilmington A.....0 3 0 0 1 0 1 3 8

Earned runs, Odessa 4, Wilmington 4; Stolen bases, Odessa 1, Wilmington 5; Two-base hits, Donohue and Ward; Three-base hits, Heldmyer; Struck out by Ward 1; by Donohue 4; Bases on balls by Donohue 2; Time, 1 hour and 30 minutes; Umpires, Pennington and Stevens.

War Puts Clover Seed Up

The first effect of the European war was felt last week among Kent and Sussex county farmers, when scarlet clover seed jumped in price from \$4.40 a bushel to \$8.25, with every reason to believe the price will raise still higher.

Farmers have been predicting that food values would raise in price and that they would make lots of money this year, but they had forgotten that a great amount of the scarlet clover seed comes from France and Germany, where it was discovered as a winter clover crop. The price has gone up over the State and farmers who have not bought their seed are liable to have to pay \$14 or more a bushel for it, notwithstanding the big crop raised this spring. As usual the average farmer sold his seed to the dealers for about \$3 a bushel and will now have the opportunity to buy the same seed back at inflated prices.

Sales to Take Place

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26th, 1914.—Public sale of horses, cattle and farming implements on the road leading from Sassafras to Gots, Md., by way of Masey road, by R. Bradford Johnson, D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1914.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, hogs, etc., by S. T. Othson, on the road leading from Warwick to Sassafras, Md.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.—Public Sale of Stock, Farming implements, etc., by John P. Moffitt, near Cecilton, Md., on the Hurlock farm.

TOWNSEND

D. B. Hutchison entertained his niece, Miss Margaret Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Sarah Alfrey, Mrs. Josephine Newman, of Wilmington, returned home Monday evening after spending several days with W. A. Scott and family.

W. A. Scott and wife, Mrs. Joe Newman, Miss Maud Smith, Elizabeth Maloney and Dorothy Newman went to Camden Camp, Sunday.

Mrs. Richard Hodgson and Caroline Hart, spent Wednesday with Mr. MacSorley and family, in Wilmington.

S. Tinley Scott, Hart Scott, Harvey Records autotoed to Atlantic City and spent Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. B. G. Lockerman, of Washington D. C., is visiting his home here.

Edna Reynolds is visiting her great grandmother, at Fair Mount, Md.

Mr. Walter Voshell, spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister, George Knotts and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and daughter, Mrs. Mira Purnell, Gertrude Purnell, and Mr. Jones of Baltimore, spent Thursday and Friday with W. H. Reynolds.

James Wilson and wife, of Smyrna are visiting her parents Wm. P. Reynolds.

Serick Wilson, of Philadelphia, was an over Sunday visitor with his brother, William P. Wilson.

George W. VanDyke and grandsons spent Tuesday at H. T. VanDyke, near Smyrna.

WARWICK

Master Curtis Vinyard spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mrs. S. H. Duryea is spending a few days with her daughter Mrs. S. H. Buckworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Holden are visiting relatives near Centerville.

Judge R. B. Merritt and wife and grand-daughter Miss Ethel spent last Thursday with Mrs. G. J. Hill and family.

Preaching Sunday evening at usual hour. Christian Endeavor at 7. Rev. A. B. DuPuy, Pastor.

Miss Bruce, of Lynchburg, Va., is visiting at the home of Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DuPuy.

Judge and Mrs. R. B. Merritt entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dulaney, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt, of Middletown.

Mrs. J. R. H. Price is entertaining Mrs. Malcolm Gilpin and Mrs. William Boulden, of Elkton.

Miss Elizabeth Schriver, of Middletown, is visiting Miss Dorothy Williamson.

Miss Mame Merritt and niece Miss Agnes, returned home on Monday after a very pleasant visit at the home of Rev. and Mrs. G. J. Hill at Centerville.

CECILTON

Mrs. Helen Hall spent several days last week with Mrs. L. King, of near Warwick.

Mrs. R. Moore and children of North Carolina, are visiting Mrs. Alex Wilson, of near town.

Captain and Mrs. Wells and children, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Emma Pierce.

Misses Jackson, of Greensboro, have been visiting Mrs. O. W. Davis.

Mr. Henry Minner, of Millington, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson.

Mrs. Christine Windsor, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother Mr. James Smith.

Messrs. Claude and Vernon Lake, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. J. W. Taylor.

Mrs. Earle M. Davis and children, of near Sassafras, visited her mother Mrs. Emma Pierce last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith and two sons spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce, of near Sassafras.

May Smith is visiting her aunt Mrs. George Boyles, of near Galena.

Mrs. Pierce Stradley and daughter Bell, of Wilmington, are the guests of Mrs. Wayne Stradley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor visited friends near Earleville on Sunday.

Mr. George Vandegrift, of Philadelphia, is visiting his sister Miss Martha Vandegrift.

Mrs. J. M. Mitchell and son Mr. Eugene Mitchell, were Wilmington visitors on Tuesday.

Misses Hilda and Agnes Ostrom are visiting relatives in "Middle Neck."

Master George Hill Padley and Elwood Burris were Baltimore visitors recently.

Miss Lillian Warren, of Earleville, spent several days last week with Miss Isabel Griffith.

During the thunder storm Tuesday evening, lightning struck the stable of James Lusby, near town, burning it to the ground causing a loss of about 25 tons of hay, which is partly insured.

Their neighbors and friends saved the other out buildings and grain.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Arthur Johns, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Estelle Beaton is paying a visit with friends in Chesapeake City, Md.

Mrs. A. Fogel and daughter Laura, are spending a month at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Lindley is staying here after an extended stay in Eastville, Va.

Mrs. Frank Pierce, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of Miss Mary P. Merritt.

Miss May Beaton, of Baltimore, Md., is staying at the home of Miss Lione Beaton.

Mrs. Edwark D. Hearn, of Washington, D. C., is staying with relatives here.

Miss Ella Hancock, of New York City, is visiting her mother Mrs. S. E. Wilcutts.

Miss Helen Naudain, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Houston.

Misses Sarah Cullen and Edna Sparks of Wilmington, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fouracre.

Miss Marie T. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her mother Mrs. George W. Lockwood.

Mr. James A. LeFevre and daughter Frances spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schuman.

Jesse R. Willets who has been in the South for some time is visiting his father and sisters near town.

Mrs. Charles Howell and daughter, Miss Ida Howell have returned from a two weeks stay at Atlantic City, N. J.

George I. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, was an over Sunday visitor with his mother Mrs. George W. Lockwood on Cass street.

Mrs. Cohen and daughters Misses Lillian and Sadye have returned to New York after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Morganstein.

Miss Bernice Metten has returned to Wilmington after her vacation, spending part of it in Niagara Falls and part with her parents here.

Mrs. Richard T. Cann has returned from the South bringing with her, their son Lawrence, who has been ill with typhoid fever.

Dr. Warren S. P. Gomba will leave next Saturday, August 22d for a week's vacation. During his absence his dental office will be closed.

St. Anne's Church Notes

The Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School at 11.45 A. M.

No evening service during August.

Mrs. Fanny Goldsboro Sutton, wife of William Sutton buried in St. Anne's Cemetery on Tuesday, August 11th.

The Service was held in Old St. Anne's Church, interment in grave yard adjoining. Service by the Rector of St. Anne's.

The Rector of St. Anne's conducted the funeral service of Mr. William Sharp, Wilmington, Del., on Saturday afternoon, interment in Silver Run Cemetery.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware is spending his vacation at the Summer Home, on Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Mr. Sidney D. Peverley, son of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Peverley, who went abroad recently has been heard from at Falmouth, England.

The substantial brick wall erected around Old St. Anne's Church, south of town has been completed, and it adds much to the beautifully kept old burying ground.

Bethesda Church Notes.

Provisions have been made for supplying the pulpit in the pastor's absence. The following schedule has been arranged: Sunday August 16th, at 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Arters; Sunday, August 23d, Rev. J. A. Arters; Sunday, August 30th, Rev. J. A. Arters.

There will be no Sunday evening services till first Sunday in September, with this exception all the other services will be held as usual.

The prayer-meeting will be held Wednesday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

46 Bushels of Wheat to an Acre

Edward Hance, of Delaware City, has just finished threshing a very remarkable wheat crop on the "Lexington" farms of Henry P. Scott, at Reboild Station.

On 74 acres planted in "Leap's Profit" wheat the thresher showed a yield of 3,430 bushels, or 46 bushels to the acre. On one field of 17 acres the yield was 881 bushels, or between 51 and 52 bushels per acre.

The wheat is of particularly fine quality, full berried and absolutely free from smut. It is believed that this is the record yield of the Peninsula.

Mr. Scott's superintendents producing this great crop were George Beachum and Daniel Cuth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The convention of the Appoquinimink-Blackbird Hundred Sunday School Association was held in Townsend Methodist Episcopal Church, Townsend, on Wednesday, August 12. The program follows:

Morning

9.45—Quiet half hour.

10.15—What new thing has been done by our school, by Superintendent.

10.25—Report of the hundred Secretary.

10.30—Approved workmen—How secured, Miss Edna C. Barker.

11—A Missionary Sunday School, the Rev. Warren Burr.

11.30—County Program, Fall 1914, Henry C. Downward, chairman county executive committee.

11.45—Collection; hymn; appointment of committees; announcements.

12—Adjournment.

Afternoon

1—Conference of superintendents.

1.30—Quiet fifteen minutes, the Rev. W. B. Horne.

1.45—Round Table: Sunday School Management, Theodore Ferguson.

2.15—The Best Paying Business in the World, the Organized Adult Bible Class, the Rev. C. T. Wyatt.

3—Hymn; collection.

3.10—How the graded Lessons Work in a Country School, Mrs. A. B. Harrison, Dover, Del.

3.45—An Opening and Closing Program, Miss Edna C. Barker.

Election of officers; unfinished business; adjournment.

STATE CONVENTION

Chairman Mitchell, of the Republican State Committee, has issued a call for the Republican state convention to be held in Dover on Wednesday, September 2, to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress, State Treasurer and State Auditor.

The primaries in New Castle and Sussex counties to elect delegates will be held on Saturday, August 29, and in Kent county on Wednesday, August 26. Wilmington is allotted 40 delegates, rural New Castle county 38, Kent county 40, and Sussex county 42.

"The delegates with their alternates shall be chosen in accordance with the primary election law, which is now in effect in all four districts," says the official call.

Aside from nominating a state and congressional ticket, the state convention will elect twelve members of the state committee, and will adopt or reject an amendment to the national convention rules which changes the representation to the national convention.

A SMALL BLAZE

For the first time in several months Middletown was visited by a slight fire Monday night, but like all previous fires since the organization of the Volunteer Hose Company, its flames were quickly extinguished, and the loss was light.

The fire was in the storage room at the Middletown Farms creamery. The building in which the fire was discovered and confined is of concrete and practically indestructible. The flames were confined to a number of empty butter boxes, but the smoke was dense and damaged the butter in stock, which fortunately was not large in quantity.

The watchman and iceman were in the building, and although they scented smoke, they were unable to discover it for some time.

The flames were quickly subdued and the loss amounted to between \$400 and \$500, business going on as usual the next day. The former building of the Middletown Farms, a frame building, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th of August, eight years ago, and the present modern, up-to-date fire proof building was erected in its place.

A Correction

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 12, 1914. MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—The Evening Journal, on Aug. 11th, published an article reflecting on the condition of the fire plug at Scott and Main streets during the fire at Middletown Farms Creamery. The facts are these, the Hose Company, or one of their firemen endeavored to open this plug by using his opening wrench the wrong way and in doing this ripped the threads from the stem, making it impossible to open the plug. It would be far better for our Hose Company to instruct all their members how to open these plugs often than is done, rather than a green horn tear up the plug in his haste and hurry. The Light and Water Board wish to deny in full the facts in this article, and say that the fire plugs are opened and oiled every thirty days, that they may be easily opened by any one having any common sense at all.

LIGHT & WATER BOARD.
D. W. STEVENS, Clerk.

Card of Thanks

Middletown Farms is desirous of expressing appreciation for the kindly interest manifested by the people of Middletown in helping to suppress the fire at the creamery Monday night, and also for the prompt and efficient service rendered by the Volunteer Hose Company.

TO LABEL PRODUCTS

Will Establish a Guarantee of Genuineness of Products

CANTALOUPE BEING SHIPPED

That fruit growers and truckers of this Peninsula have come to see the wisdom of boosting along the fame of Delaware's produce for their individual benefit by stamping their goods is evident, and leading commission merchants are cooperating with Granges and Produce Associations, which now have sprung up during the past six months in promoting the local idea of advertising. A recent Milford dispatch announces that the growers in Williams-ville district have agreed to stamp all of their cantaloupes shipped from that district and to place an absolute guarantee on every crate of melons sent out. In the vicinity of Wyoming, Seaford, and other shipping points in the cantaloupe belt fruit associations have been formed and the products of the members are labeled. Individual shippers are doing the same thing and the practice has spread rapidly this season, especially so far as cantaloupes are concerned. Of course, as commission men point out, labels do not create an initial demand for any particular shipper or association's goods, but when that particular label is backed up by high grade goods it is certain to establish a permanent demand for products bearing the label.

In the case of Delaware cantaloupes whose fame has extended to Canada, the label serves a good purpose, for the stamped produce assures the retailer that he is getting the real Delaware product and so far as the individual shipper is concerned, if he has a good variety of goods to offer, the label is pretty likely to be of assistance to him. The awakened interest in this subject within the last few months in Delaware is highly gratifying, for it shows what the cantaloupe growers are doing is an outcome of its advocacy of distinctive labels for Delmarva products.

Miss Loleta Buckson, is spending sometime with relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. John Collins, Miss Mabel Collins and Mrs. Harry Peters, of Cambridge, Md., and Mr. Edward Bishop, of Chesapeake City, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap and son Delaware, have returned home after a week's stay with relatives at Concord Camp.

Misses Anna and Sybilla Topkis and brother Jacob Topkis, of Wilmington are spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Heller, of Glassboro N. J., are spending some time with his parents here.

Mrs. George Moore, of Kingston N. J. was the guest of relatives here part of this week.

Mr. E. Harrington and children, of Philadelphia, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Rhein and family.

Miss Laura Snyder, of Philadelphia, spent part of last week with Mrs. Joseph Coll.

Mrs. Martha Cattes, of Philadelphia, spent one day last week with her aunt Mrs. William Eccles.

Mr. Frank Massey, of Chester was the guest of friends here part of this week.

Grange Notes

Peach Blossom Grange was represented at the Brandywine Springs Picnic, Thursday, August 6th, by the following members: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Coppage, E. H. Shalloss, J. B. Bender and J. F. Deakne.

It was a notable gathering of Grangers from all parts of the State and the address by the National Grange Master Oliver Wilson made a most favorable impression.

OBITUARY

MRS. FANNIE GOLDSBOROUGH SUTTON
The funeral services of Mrs. Fannie Goldsborough Sutton, of Camden, N. J., who died last week, were held at St. Anne's P. E. Church on Tuesday morning, upon the arrival of the 11.30 train. Interment was made in St. Anne's cemetery.

Mrs. Sutton was the daughter of the late Prof. Alexander Goldsborough, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Letitia Lockwood Goldsborough, who before her marriage to Prof. Goldsborough made her home here. Mrs. Sutton was well known here having often visited her sons, Cyrus Tatman and Mrs. Henry Clayton. Besides her husband, Mrs. Sutton leaves one son, William, who made his home with his parents, and one sister, Mrs. Louise Furman of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Dill, Mrs. Nettie Collins, Miss Mabel Collins, of Cambridge, have returned after a pleasant stay with Mr. E. F. Bishop.

[COMMUNICATED]

Another Correction
MR. ED.—DEAR SIR:—The New Era, on Aug. 13th published an article on the conditions of the Fire Dept. of this town and also on the "common sense" of the Fireman whose duty it is to open the plugs and make the hose connections in case of fire.

The main question is, Why wasn't the plug in working condition after it had been reported out of order five weeks previous?

THE SIX NATIONS' WAR.

GREAT BRITAIN—Rushing of army of invasion to fight Germany across channel to France and Belgium continues, although all details are carefully suppressed; following sinking of German submarine by British war fleet further attacks by Germans are looked for.

FRANCE—Invasion of Germany through Alsace and Lorraine frontier continues, with fighting believed progressing, but with all details withheld by censor; French and Belgians fighting side by side in that country.

BELGIUM—City of Liege taken by Germans, but forts still hold out; allied French, Belgian and British army concentrating at Namur; German invasion delayed by River Meuse overflowing banks through heavy rainfall.

GERMANY—Interruption of communication continues; Kaiser reported reaching Aix la Chapelle to take command at front; officially denied German Army was routed in Alsace, but troops retired pursuant to prearranged military plans.

AUSTRIA—Russians are invading Germany and Austria from Prussian frontier south through the valley of the River Styre in Galicia; Austrian Army massed to oppose, while an army corps of Austrian troops has been sent through Switzerland to co-operate with Germans in Alsace; Austrian fleet is mobilized in Adriatic.

RUSSIA—Army mobilization reported nearing completion; offensive assumed on Prussian and Austrian frontiers, with all details suppressed by the authorities.

JAPAN—Two Japanese squadrons are in the Sea of Japan and the Government is prepared to strike in accordance with British-Japanese treaty if England's Chinese possessions are threatened.

CANADA PORTS CLOSED.

Big Guns Rushed To Quebec And Two Germans Arrested.

Ottawa, Canada.—The ports of Montreal and Quebec have been closed under orders of the Federal authorities and no ships will be allowed to leave. The following ships that left Saturday or Sunday are held at Father Point: Donaldson liner Letitia, Allan liner Sicilian, Canadian Pacific steamship Tyrola, Cunard liner Alania and the Dray Head, of the Head Line.

H. S. Mundheim, a German subject, manager for the Cement Products of Canada, Ltd., who was being held at the citadel in Quebec as a prisoner of war, has been released on parole.

GIRL KIDNAPPED FROM BED.

Whisked Away In Auto; Mother and Aunt Bound.

Schuyler, Neb.—Miss Louise Mick, 18 years old, of Schuyler, was taken from her bed by unknown persons at 2 o'clock in the morning and carried away in an automobile. Her mother and aunt were left bound with baling wire, but freed themselves and gave the alarm several hours later. No clue has been found.

AMNESTY FOR MILITANTS.

All Suffragettes Serving Prison Sentences Ordered Released.

London.—As a result of the war King George, through Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, ordered the release of all militant suffragettes serving terms in prison for breaches of the peace. Mr. McKenna made this announcement in the House of Commons.

1,000,000 BAGS OF FLOUR TO GO.

Canada Preparing For Big Shipment To England.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada's offer of a million bags of flour was accepted by the British Government. Government officials completed arrangements to ship the flour about the middle of this week.

SANK FIRST SUBMARINE.

Admiralty Says Cruiser Birmingham Did It.

Birmingham.—The Admiralty has informed the Mayor of Birmingham that the cruiser Birmingham, which was put in commission last February, sank the first German submarine of the war, the U-15.

OFFER ACKNOWLEDGED.

Secretary Bryan Hears From Four Of Warring Powers.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan announced that he had received acknowledgment of President Wilson's tender of good offices from France, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Bryan declined to indicate the nature of any of the responses, but it was understood that they were simply acknowledgements.

SAYS: KILLED.

Telephone

BELGIANS ADMIT CITY IS IN HANDS OF ENEMY

From 3,000 To 4,000 Prisoners Are Reported By Berlin To Be On The Way Across the Border For Internment.

London.—The occupation of Liege by the Germans is confirmed in a dispatch received here from Brussels Monday morning.

"We Hold Fast," Says Berlin.

Amsterdam, via London.—A semi-official message from Berlin says:

"We hold fast. Liege is in our hands. The losses of the enemy were considerable. Our losses will be communicated as soon as reliably known."

"The transport of 3,000 or 4,000 Belgian prisoners to Germany has begun already, according to news received here. We were faced at Liege by a quarter of the total Belgian army."

Germans Warn Civilians.

Berlin, via London.—A semi-official statement published here accuses Belgian civilians in the vicinity of Liege of having participated in the fighting against the Germans. It says that doctors attending the wounded were fired on from ambushes and that the population on the French frontier, opposite Metz, fired from an ambush upon German patrols.

The statement continues:

"Possibly these facts are due to the mixture of nationalities in the industrial districts, but it is also possible that France and Belgium are preparing to engage in a franc-tireur war against our troops. If this is proven by further incidents our adversaries themselves will be responsible if war with inexorable strength is extended to the guilty population. The German troops are accustomed to fight only against the armed power of a hostile state and cannot be blamed if, in self-defense, they should adopt exceptional measures."

Enormous Losses Reported.

London.—Reports from the Belgian Minister of War state that there had been enormous losses during the fighting between the French and Germans in Lower Alsace were received here. They stated that the Germans had lost 30,000 killed and wounded and the French 15,000, but it was later explained that these reports were based on unofficial advices received at the Belgian Ministry of War. The discrepancy between the early Belgian and the German reports on the situation at Liege is believed by military men here to be accounted for by the retreat of the Belgian troops which had held the routes between the forts and that the town of Liege has been taken by the Germans, who continued to advance on a line between Huy and Louvain, leaving part of their army to besiege the Liege forts.

Indirectly Reaffirmed.

The Berlin semi-official news agency in the meantime indirectly reaffirms the capture of Liege by the Germans. It refers to King Albert's order of the day congratulating the defenders of the city, and says:

"This order of the day has evidently been superseded by the capture of Liege by the Germans."

The object of the German advance is believed to be Namur on their left flank and Louvain on their right flank. If this opinion is correct military men believe a great battle is imminent between the German and Belgian armies, the latter probably being reinforced by British and French allies.

Clearing Luxemburg Of Germans.

"The portion of Belgian Luxemburg invaded by the Germans is being cleared of them by the advancing French troops, who are marching forward with the greatest speed and energy, getting assistance from a division of Belgian cavalry."

Many trains carried additional French troops during the night to the front by way of Brussels."

Telegraphing from Brussels, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Belgians have blown up the old disused fortress at Liege to prevent the Germans availing themselves of its use."

"It is reported here that many Bavarians are deserting or refusing to join their colors, the idea of fighting the peaceable Belgians, whose Queen is a beloved Bavarian Princess, being very unpopular with them."

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Prince George of Prussia, a nephew of Emperor William, is among the German prisoners who have arrived at Bruges.

German Guns Ineffective.

The heavy guns used by the German artillery during their bombardment of Liege were 6-inch weapons. The mis-

siles produced no effect on the heavy steel domes over the forts.

The resistance of the forts was greatly facilitated by the excellent military engineering work, which had been carried out on the escarpments and ditches.

Fighting South Of Meuse.

It is officially announced that cavalry engagements between the French and Germans south of the Meuse have occurred.

Berlin (via London).—The official German account of the siege of Liege says:

"On Wednesday the German advance guards penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. A small detachment tried a coup de main with great boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces who only saved himself by flight."

"An attempt on the fortress itself, the fortifications of which are modern, was unsuccessful."

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the enterprise, which cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations, as a defeat. It, however, is but a unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the heroic gallantry of our troops."

Germans Propose Armistice.

Brussels (via London).—The Germans before Liege requested a 24-hour armistice, according to an announcement made by the Belgian Ministry of War.

At the ministry it was stated that the Germans admitted their casualties numbered 25,000.

It is assumed that Germans asked for an armistice in order to pick up their dead and wounded.

It is reported the French Army has entered Belgium and is well advanced.

People Fleeing From Liege.

Many of the people of Liege have made their way out of the city, fearing an epidemic more than the bombardment.

German prisoners, whom a correspondent questioned, acknowledged freely the courage and tenacity of the Belgian troops who are now opposing the German advance. The prisoners were treated with consideration, and on the way to Brussels were supplied at the stations with beer and bread.

Trains filled with wounded and fugitive non-combatants arrived here from Liege and neighboring towns. The military trains with prisoners on board were sent from Liege to Antwerp.

The Belgian troops appeared to be in the best of spirits. They declared that if there had not been ten Germans to one Belgian not one German would have gotten through their lines. Though in good spirits, the Belgians were partly exhausted, having fought for 50 hours without rest.

Mowed Down By Hundreds.

Some of the wounded Belgians, eye witnesses of the fighting, say they saw Germans mowed down by hundreds in front of the trenches and entanglements by the gun and rifle fire of the Belgians, but that they were replaced by others who crawled forward like weasels. In certain places in the fighting zone the ground was covered with dead, the burial of which, it was said, would take at least a week.

Le People says the bombardment of Liege had caused six or seven fires in the city. The heaviest firing occurred Wednesday afternoon. German officers then came to the city with a white flag and demanded the surrender of the place. They received a negative reply and the bombardment was resumed at 6 o'clock.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Belgium.

King Issues Proclamation.

Before departing for the front King Albert addressed a proclamation to the Belgian Army saying:

"Without the least provocation on our part our neighbor, proud of its force, has torn up treaties bearing its signature and has broken in upon the territory of our fathers because we refused to forfeit our honor."

"An attack has been made upon us and the world marvels at our loyal attitude."

"Be comforted by our independence. Our menaced nation shudders and its children have bounded to the frontier."

"Brave soldiers, I salute you in the name of Belgium. You will triumph because your strength has been put to the service of the right."

"Glory to you, soldiers and defenders of the liberty of our menaced fatherland."

"So declaimed were the German ranks that they retired in the direction of Viegis, only to reform and charge again, headed by cavalry. The Uhlans dashed on the town with blood-red sabers gleaming in the moonlight."

"The Belgian troops and people fell on them like furies, using knives and revolvers, women and children and gray-headed men all taking part. Boiling water was thrown from the windows along the narrow streets upon the Germans as they retired."

dered to prepare for a cruise around the coast and foreign shipping in Portuguese ports has been notified to remove their wireless installation.

It is reported that the War Office has ordered the mobilization of three military divisions.

New Zealand claims with its 5-1 per cent, the lowest infant mortality rate in the world.

Siam produces a seedless grape fruit.

ALL FOOD UP TO WAR PRICES

Jump Causes Congressmen to Propose Inquiry.

FOUR RESOLUTIONS IN HOUSE

Suggested That United States Follow Great Britain's Example and Take Charge Of Markets.

Washington, D. C.—Governmental warfare on unjustifiable advances in food products in American cities, which are being made in the face of record-breaking crops and for which the European war is offered as an excuse, is rapidly taking shape in Congress, and it is not unlikely that a thorough investigation of marketing systems and food price conditions will be made.

Four resolutions were introduced in the House calling for inquiries into the causes and reasons of the "skyrocketing" of food prices since the war began. These resolutions were referred to the Rules Committee and a determined effort will be made to get action upon them should the cost of living keep going skyward.

What Resolutions Provide.

Representative Donahoe, Democrat, asks for the appointment of a commission of five to make the inquiry. His resolution directs that steps be taken to ascertain whether any combination, understanding or agreement exists between sellers, dealers or packers of foodstuffs with the view of advancing the price to consumers.

Representative Farr, Republican, requests the House to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and his experts to make the investigation.

Representative Moore, Republican, demands an investigation by the Secretary of Commerce to ascertain the reasons for the increase in the price of foodstuffs, and instructs him to take steps to correct the abuses and protect the consumers from such advances.

Representative Kelly, Progressive, calls upon the Secretary of Commerce "to furnish the House with information whether or not prices on articles of food necessary for the health and well-being of the American people have been arbitrarily advanced in home markets on the pretext that the high prices of such articles are the result of the European war," and to advise the House "whether the manipulation of values by speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade and elsewhere is resulting in unjust and unwarranted advance in the price of foodstuffs in spite of such record-breaking crops."

Bureau Of Markets Takes Hand.

The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture is already looking into the matter of rising food prices. Director Charles J. Brand says the war demand will naturally increase the price of meats, wheat and flour, but there is no reason why prices for vegetables—food products which are not exported—should be advanced unless there be a local shortage.

Representatives Moore and Farr lay the advance in food prices at the door of the speculators. Mr. Moore pointed out that Congress is now considering legislation which relates to price-fixing. He also points to the Anti-Trust laws on the statute books, and says that if these can be invoked to check the advances in food prices the Department of Justice should at once get busy.

\$1,599,362 FOR STATE MILITIA.

Maryland Allotted \$25,383 From Equipment Fund.

Washington, D. C.—Announcement was made by the War Department that out of the total of \$2,000,000 annually appropriated by Congress for apportionment among the various States for the purchase of supplies and ammunition under the Militia law \$1,599,362 has been set aside by the Secretary of War for that purpose during the fiscal year 1915. The remainder of the unallotted funds, amounting to \$400,637, has been reserved for special allotment to meet any exceptional and urgent needs that may arise. The law requires that the funds shall be apportioned according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the Federal Congress. It is provided, however, that no State shall be entitled to benefit unless the number of its active militia shall be 100 men for each Senator and Representative to which each State is entitled in Congress.

15,000 CHILDREN FOLLOW BIER.

Impressive Ceremonies At Burial Of Argentine President.

Buenos Ayres.—The funeral of Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, President of the republic, was an impressive one. In the procession to the cemetery were 15,000 school children, Acting President De La Plaza, the Cabinet Ministers, the members of the diplomatic corps, troops and the representatives in Buenos Ayres of various South American State secretaries.

GIRL TAKEN FROM BED KILLED.

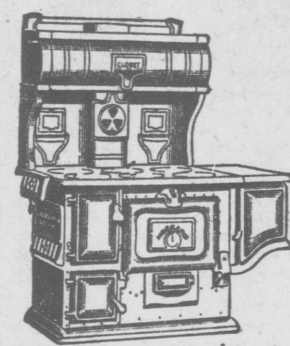
Mutilated Body Of Miss Mick Found In Cornfield.

Schuyler, Neb.—The mutilated body of Miss Louise Mick, 18 years old, who was taken from her home Sunday night by a kidnapper, was found in a cornfield north of Schuyler. The young woman had been beaten to death with a club. Frank Heidt, a farm laborer, has been arrested. Miss Mick was taken from her bed and carried away after her mother and aunt had been bound with wire.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

STOVES

STOVES

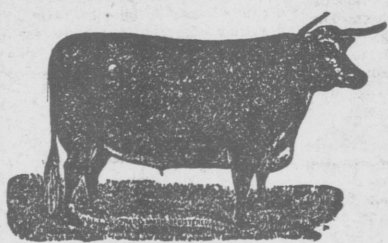


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We have all the leading makes of Stoves and Ranges in Stock.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
Middletown, : : Delaware



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SWIFT'S

Animal Ammoniated

FERTILIZERS

Have You Joined
The Swift Crowd?

OR ARE YOU

Still Sitting on the Fence?

If you are interested in getting a better Fertilizer—
a Fertilizer that will help your plants withstand the
different climatic changes—Increase your yields—
Build up your soil—See our agent to-day

J. A. CLEAVER
Middletown, Del.

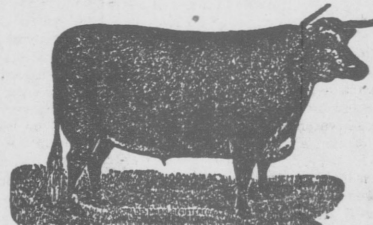
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this fact.

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Meat Grinders
Lard Presses
Lard Cans
Lap Robes
Carriage Blankets
Horse Blankets
HARNESS
STOVES
Paints and
Varnishes

Redgrave Bros.
Middletown, Del.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

THE SALE THAT HELPS US BOTH

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Mutual Savings on Men's Suits

You'll be as enthusiastic as we are about the superior values we are offering in Men's Suits for this sale. Our entire stock is included, and every man who has ever worn one of our suits know the excellent service they render—men who have not, will find this a splendid chance to learn about the mutual advantage of wearing clothes from this store.

Everything in the store is included in this unusual value-giving Mutual Benefit Sale. Buy all you will need for months to come.

All of Our
\$9.00 and \$10.00
Suits are now
priced

\$5.25

All of Our
\$12.50 to \$15.00
Suits are now
priced

\$9.75

All of our
\$16.00 to \$17.00
Suits are now
priced

\$11.25

All of our
\$18.00 to \$20.00
Suits are now
priced

\$13.85

All of our
\$22.00 to \$25.00
Suits are now
priced

\$15.35

Boy's Odd Pants

Summer's the time the boys wear out a lot of pants. This Mutual Benefit Sale affords you a chance to buy two pair for a little more than the usual price of one.

All suits reg-
ularly priced \$3.50
now.

\$2.35

*All suits reg-
ularly priced

\$4.00 now

\$2.95

All suits reg-
ularly priced

\$5.00 now

\$3.40

All suits, reg-
ularly priced \$6.50
now

\$4.75

SALE

We need cash. We must have it. These exceptional prices will bring it to us. That's our benefit. You need the clothes. This is your chance to save money on them. That's your benefit. Positively the biggest bargains ever offered will be shown at this great Mutual Benefit sale. Prices slashed right and left. Values and costs not considered. Come early. These bargains will not last long.

Mutual Savings on Boy's Suits

The many exceptional bargains we have prepared for this sale in Boy's Clothes will certainly result to our mutual advantage if you are foresighted and buy the boy clothes for school now while the prices are so low. You will gain the advantage of saving some money—we will gain you for a permanent customer because of the excellent values you receive.

Boy's \$1.00 and \$1.50 Wash Suits, assorted collors, your choice 59c.

Work Clothes at Mutual Savings

No need to mention the quality of our work clothes—its merits are too well known. And we know that as soon as men realize that they can buy them at the very attractive reductions we offer at this Mutual Benefit Sale they will buy liberally to supply future needs. You will do well to do likewise.

Men's Khakia Pants, worth \$1.50 now 98c.

Men's Strong Working Pants, worth \$1.50 now 95c.

Men's Summer Shirts at Big Reductions

We've a big stock of shirts that are especially designed for summer wear—but it's getting time for us to close them out. Come and see what superior values we are offering at little prices. While negligee styles prevail we have included some very desirable styles in dress shirts.

\$1.50 Silk front Shirts now 98c

\$1.25 shirts now 85c

75c Shirts in the latest patterns, now 45c

Mutual Benefit Prices on These Items

and every thrifty, far-seeing buyer who counts his dollars and the value they will buy, will see it's especially worth his while to secure a good big lot of these Mutual Benefit Bargains.

Men's and Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, 33c on a dollar of the regular price. Men's up-to-date Shoes in Black and Tan, Regular price \$4.00, for this sale only \$2.98.

**The More You Buy Now—
The More You Will Save**

Men's Hats At Mutual Benefit Prices

We are especially anxious to clear out our entire stock of hats, and as you well know the excellent styles and values we offer at regular prices, the advantage of the sharply reduced prices we now quote will interest you very much.

All of our Mens Straw Hats worth \$2.00 each now.....\$1.00

**traw Hats at Less
Than Cost**

Trousers all Included at Low Prices

Every pair of trousers in this assortment sold regularly at from 50c to \$2.00 more than we have them priced for this sale. While the cheaper ones are not all wool the value you receive at each and every price represents the most actual value we have ever offered in trousers.

White Flannel and Pin Striped Pants, regular price \$3.50 to \$5.50 now for this sale only \$2.25 to \$3.75.

**It will pay every man within fifty miles to come to
this immense bargain feast**

The more you buy, the more you save

Sale Opens Friday July 31st, 1914

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, A. M.

Men's Furnishings Sharply Reduced For Quick Clearance

Every item of furnishings is a big value and represents a remarkable saving. Come, see, judge for yourself, and buy only those things priced so low you cannot afford to miss the savings which are offered.

50c Men's Silk Hose for this sale only.....41c

35c Men's Lisle Suspenders now.....21c

50c Men's Balbrigen and Athletic underwear now.....39c

35c Balbrigen and Athletic Shirts and Drawers now.....21c

25c Men's Hose in all shades now.....15c

50c Men's four-in-hand Ties now.....39c

You'll Need These Things Later. Buy Now and Save

Ladies' Ready to Wear Garments and Furnishings

50c nicely trimmed Corset Covers.....21c

35c good muslin Drawers, open and closed.....22c

75c good muslin White Underskirts.....39c

\$1.50 Silk Shirt Waists, all sizes.....89c

75c and \$1.00 Flowered Waists, made the latest style for this sale only.....39c

15c Gauze Vests, now.....8c

\$1.50 Washable Skirts, now.....89c

50c Union Suits, now.....19c

50c Patent Leather Belts, "Tango" now.....23c

35c Silk Hose, in all the latest shades, now.....22c

One lot of one piece white and colored Dresses, made to the latest fashion for this sale only \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98, and \$3.00. Regular price \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00 and 6.00.

Boy's Furnishings At Big Mutual Saving Prices

Every parent in Middletown should see the excellent values and the really remarkable chances to save offered by the Mutual Benefit reductions on our boys' furnishings. Waists, Underwear, Suspenders, Hosiery, Shirts all are to be found at prices that represent most welcome savings.

50c Boys Caps now.....39c

25c " ".....21c

50c Boys Dress Shirts now.....41c

35c " ".....21c

50c Boys Balbrigen and athletic underwear now.....39c

25 Boys Balbrigen underwear now.....19c

Remember-Buy Now For School Time

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. ROSENBERG, Prop.

Middletown

Delaware

PROMOTE A CLEAR SKIN



With CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. They afford complete satisfaction to all who rely upon them for a clear skin, clean scalp, gold hair, and soft, white hands.

Samples Free by Mail
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 119, Boston.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMS
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. See and Buy at the Store.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 33-1914.

KEPT THEM UNDER HIS EYE

Idea of Garden Party for Fanatics Proved Salvation of British Government in India.

Lord Sunfield went with the then prince of Wales to India in 1875. At one place the governor felt nervous because among his people there were a number of political and religious fanatics, who might be expected to make trouble when the prince passed through. He was strongly tempted to lock them all up, but this would have been a somewhat high-handed action, and the governor hesitated to enforce it.

He mentioned his difficulty to one of his daughters.

"But why not give a garden party, papa?" she replied at once. "Invite them all and keep them entertained until the prince has passed through."

So a fanatics' garden party was given with great success—in the grounds of the jail!—Pearson's Weekly.

"Cheap Jack" Got Some Satisfaction
A "cheap jack" was offering cheap clocks, finely varnished and colored and with a looking glass in front, to a lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it's beautiful," said the vendor.

"Beautiful, indeed; a look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady.

"Then, marm," replied the man, seeing a bargain impossible, "you had better buy one that hasn't a looking glass."

Answered.
Stella—What would happen if an irresistible body met an immovable body?

Bella—He would teach her to swim.

Tax on Credulity.
"Smithers said he paid over \$5,000 income tax."

"Well, well! That's a rich joke!"

Deceiving Evidence.
Mistress—Are you married?
Applicant—No'm. I bumped into a door.—Woman's Journal.

Why are people so foolish as to want their own way when our way is so much better?

Success is the one sin some people refuse to forgive in their friends.

We Do the Cooking

You avoid fussing over a hot stove—

Save time and energy—
Have a dish that will please the home folks!

A package of

Post Toasties

and some cream or good milk—
—sometimes with berries or fruit—

A breakfast, lunch or supper

Fit for a King!

Toasties are sweet, crisp bits of Indian corn perfectly cooked and toasted—

Ready to eat from the package—

Sold by Grocers.

NATIONS' POWER IN AIR COMPARED

Supremacy of European States in Newest Fighting May Be Decided.

FIGURES ARE OF INTEREST

France and Russia Said to Outclass Austria and Germany, to Say Nothing of Great Britain, Sure to Be Factor.

AERIAL WAR STRENGTH OF NATIONS OF WORLD.

	Dirig- Aero- hydro- planes. planes. Total.
France	15 745 33 795
Russia	15 380 25 720
Germany	13 540 20 573
Great Britain	1 85 140 225
Italy	12 210 45 160
Austria	8 130 13 150
China	43 6 49
Roumania	45 6 45
Greece	40 6 45
Spain	35 7 42
Belgium	4 29 3 32
Japan	8 24 8 33
United States	1 19 18 30
Turkey	3 13 16 19
Denmark	4 7 11
Sweden	5 10 15
Norway	11 3 13
Holland	1 11 1 12
Brazil	4 7 11
Bulgaria	8 6 14
Chile	7 8 15
Mexico (Const.)	6 6 12
Argentina	6 6 12
Portugal	4 6 10

The first war of the air is to be fought in Europe. The supremacy of Europe, perhaps of the entire world, may be decided for many years to come before the conflict ends, writes

short time; but little increase could be made in Austria's 130.

Total Strength of Three, 1,443.

The total strength of France, Russia and Serbia combined in land machines is at the present 1,443. Germany's and Austria's is less than one-half as great—870. It must be borne in mind that these figures include all flyable machines owned by the government, and many of them are old rebuilt machines that were new from three to four years ago, but they are none the less serviceable for some purpose. There are more old machines in the French equipment than in any other country. Russia's equipment being the newest.

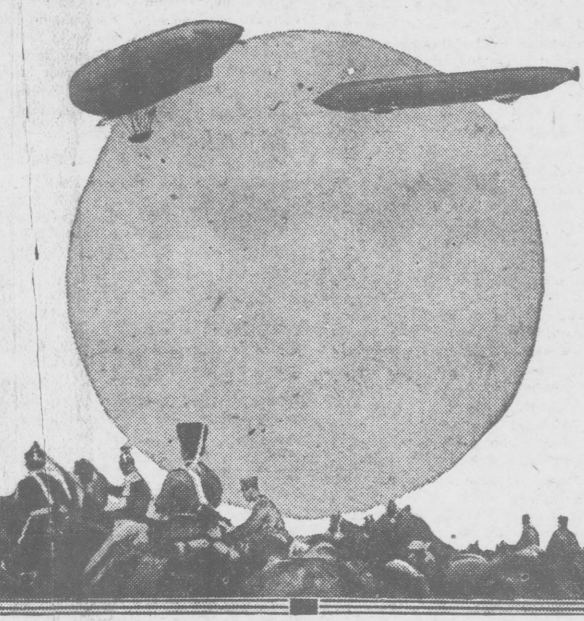
Germany's dirigible strength is the greatest, and Austria's is very important. Ten Zeppelins were recently ordered by the latter country, but have not been delivered. Combined the dirigible forces of Austria and Germany total at least 25. These include two Zeppelins in Austria and eight in Germany, varying in cubic meter capacity from 17,700 to 22,000.

French Dirigibles Fast.
France has an excellent fleet of dirigibles, however, some of them being exceedingly fast, and besides holding the dirigible speed record, French military dirigibles hold the world's duration record—35 hours and 19 minutes. This record was recently made by the 3,000 cubic meter L'Adjutant Vincent, breaking the record of 34 hours 59 minutes previously held by a Zeppelin of 22,000 cubic meters' capacity.

But France lacks the weight carrying dirigibles of Germany, having but one of the Zeppelin type—the Spies. Just how powerful the combined airship fleet of Germany and Austria will prove can only be a matter of conjecture, but the first spectacular event of the war, the destruction of a Zeppelin by Roland Garros, the pilot who flew in Chicago in 1911, augurs ill for the success of these monster dirigible balloons in actual warfare.

Needless to say, no one knows—even nations whose spies are sup-

GERMAN WAR BALLOONS FOLLOWING ARMY



E. Percy Noel, editor of Aero and Hydro. In this the aeroplane and the dirigible will play spectacular parts. To say that, combined, they can swing victory into defeat, or defeat to victory, would probably not be too extravagant, yet the real value of aeroplane equipment of the most complete and efficient kind available remains to be learned by actual service. Which nation's aerial forces will prove the strongest can only be guessed.

Numerically, France and Russia combined are stronger aerially than Austria and Germany united. The great air battles will, undoubtedly, be between these countries: France and Germany opposed, Russia opposed to Austria and Germany, with Serbia's small equipment on the defense against Austria. Great Britain's aero-hydroplanes, land machines and dirigibles probably will not cross the channel for land fighting.

England to Be a Factor.
In the naval battles we shall see the aerohydro of France and England united against the smaller equipment of Germany and Austria, with Russia's principal hydro equipment close to her own shores on coast defense duty.

France is, undoubtedly, supreme as far as her numerical strength of land machines is concerned. She could, within a few months, add to her present quota of 745 land machines, 250 to 400 others and the pilots to man them. But Russia's equipment of 680 land machines could not be increased by privately owned planes, as aeroplane ownership in Russia is a government monopoly. Germany could add 200 machines and pilots to her total of 450 land machines within a

REPROVED BY U. S. CONSUL

Selfish American Woman Has \$3,000 for Passage Home and Demands Conveyance.

Paris.—There has perhaps been no better indication of the selfishness and charity with which Americans generally have accepted the hard lot imposed on them than the exceptional conduct of one woman at the embassy and the retort which Major Henry felt

"AND WOMEN MUST WEEP."

In the streets of Paris and of Berlin and of St. Petersburg, along with the throngs of men, filled with what they fancied to be the spirit of patriotism and shouting wildly, were crowds of weeping women and children.

To them it means parting from husbands and sons, from brothers and lovers, possibly forever. It means heavy fear and dread; it means heartache and misery; to multitudes it means

poverty and want and black despair. It is greater and more bitter suffering than any ruler has a right to inflict upon them save for a most righteous cause, and no such cause exists in Europe today. When such a cause exists, as in our Civil war, women are ready to make supreme sacrifices and to give up their nearest and dearest for their country's sake. But more and more they are coming to resent the wrong that is done them in wars for which there is no excuse but political ambitions.

ALSATIAN TOWN TAKEN BY FRENCH

Paris Goes Wild Over "First French Victory"

LOSSES BELIEVED HEAVY.

Village Of Altkirch Captured After Fierce Fighting—Kaiser's Soldiers Retreat, Pursued By Troops Of The Tri-Color.

Paris.—The French army invaded Alsace, captured Altkirch and are officially reported here to have entered Muelhausen.

The official report says the French troops crossed into Alsace and delivered a fierce attack on the German forces at Altkirch.

The French took the village, a place of nearly 4,000 inhabitants. The German forces retreated, pursued by the French troops, in the direction of the great fortress of Muelhausen, which was afterward entered. The Alsatian natives were so delighted at the arrival of the French soldiers that they tore up the frontier posts.

Losses Believed Heavy.

The capture of Altkirch appears to have taken place two or three days ago. The French Army has now penetrated the enemy's country considerably farther. There was no official mention of the losses, but they are believed to have been heavy.

Military authorities had been convinced that the French Army would assume the offensive at the first opportunity because during the last eight years the word "defensive" has disappeared from the French textbooks on strategy. The instructions in tactics have been always to go forward.

Ceded To Germany in 1871.

Muelhausen is the second largest town of Alsace-Lorraine and lies 61 miles to the south, southwest of Strassburg, the capital. It became a free city of the German Empire in 1273; in the fifteenth century it entered into an alliance with the Swiss which lasted until 1798, when the city became French. It was taken from the French in September, 1870, and was ceded to Germany, with Alsace, in 1871.

Muelhausen is garrisoned by a full infantry brigade, comprising about 9,000 men, and a full cavalry brigade of about 2,500. It has a population of about 100,000, and is the principal seat of cotton spinning in Western Germany.

RIGHT TO PROTEST.

Believe That a Neutral Nation Could Resist It By Force.

New York.—The rules of The Hague Conference do not forbid the planting of mines on the high seas, but the practice is regarded by many authorities on international law as an offense against neutral nations that might amount to a just cause for war, according to Prof. George W. Kirchway, vice-president of the American Society of International Law.

The question was discussed at the Second Hague Conference in 1907. Great Britain advocated that the placing of the mines in the high seas, where they menace neutral commerce, be prohibited. The proposal was opposed by Germany, Austria and the United States and other powers, so that the proposal was not agreed to.

BERLIN DENIES DISCOURTESY.

Says Russian Dowager Was Treated With Great Respect.

Berlin, via London.—The German Foreign Office declared false the stories that discourtesy had been shown in Germany toward the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. Officials state that her Majesty was received with the greatest respect on her arrival in Berlin, and that her train was diverted to Denmark because the territory east of Berlin was in a state of war.

BUELOW IS DEFIANT.

German People Not Afraid, Though "World Be Filled With Devils."

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London.—Prince Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, in a patriotic appeal to the German nation made in the columns of the Hamburger Nachrichten concludes with the striking phrase: "Even if the world be filled with devils the German people will defend and maintain its place in the sun." German newspapers complain about the diplomatic maneuvers carried out to make Germany appear the disturber of peace. They maintain it was Russia that pushed Germany to war.

GERMAN POSSESSION SEIZED.

British Capture Port Lome, On the African Gold Coast.

London.—A British force on the Gold Coast, West Africa, has seized Port Lome, German Togoland. The seizure of Port Lome was made on instructions from the British Colonial Office. No resistance was offered by the Germans, who simultaneously surrendered Southern Togoland to a distance of 75 miles from the coast.

MINE SINKS BRITISH VESSEL.

Amphion Goes To Bottom After English Win Battle.

London.—An Admiralty report says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Gedge and 130 men were lost. The captain, sixteen officers and 135 men were saved. The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla under Captain Cecil H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 292 officers and men.

RUSSIANS PATRIOTIC

Religious and Social Enmities Dropped.

EMPEROR MAKES ADDRESS

Daughters Of Ruler Supervising Relief Work From Imperial Castle. German Fleet in the Baltic Sea.

St. Petersburg.—A wave of patriotism has swept Russia and every effort is being made to meet the demands of the crisis.

Families of reservists are being allowed to remain in their homes without the payment of rent. Private houses have been placed at the disposal of the Government for hospitals, and societies have been formed to distribute food to the needy. The daughters of the Emperor are supervising the relief work from The Hermitage.

Religious and social enmities have been dropped.

Emperor Makes Speech.

The Russian Emperor, with the Grand Duke Nicholas, received the members of the Council of the Empire and the Duma in audience at the Winter Palace. Addressing them the Emperor said:

"In these days of alarm and anxiety through which Russia is passing, I greet you, Germany, following Austria, has declared war on Russia. The enormous enthusiasm, the patriotic sentiments and the love and loyalty to the Throne—an enthusiasm which has swept like a hurricane through the country—guarantee for me, as for you, I hope, that Russia will bring to a happy conclusion the war which the Almighty has sent it.

Fighting For Brothers.

"It is also because of this unanimous enthusiasm, love and eagerness to make every sacrifice, even of life itself, that I am able to regard the future with calm firmness. It is not only the dignity and honor of our country that we are defending, but we are fighting for brother Slavs, co-religionists, blood brothers. I see also with joy the union of the Slavs with Russia progressing strongly and indissolubly.

"I am persuaded that all and each of you will be in your place to assist me to support the test, and that all, beginning with myself, will do their duty. Great is the God of the Russian fatherland."

31,000 SHIPS ON ALL WATERS.

World's Carrying Power Doubles In Twenty Years.

Washington, D. C.—The world's carrying power practically has doubled in the last 20 years, and it now includes about 31,000 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 47,000,000 gross tons, according to figures given out by the Department of Commerce. In number, however, this commerce has decreased slightly, the tendency being toward larger carrying units.

The United States ranks second in number and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce, due to the vast number engaged in lake and coastwise trade, although the number of American vessels engaged in foreign trade is far less than that of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy or Norway.

The carrying trade of the United States shows a marked growth in coastwise and lake traffic and a striking decline on the ocean. While the gross tonnage of American vessels engaged in lake and coastwise trade increased from 3,657,304 tons in 1883 to 9,789,561 in 1913, that of its vessels in the foreign trade decreased from 1,302,095 tons to 1,027,776 tons, an increase in one case of 168 per cent. and a decrease in the other of 21 per cent. during a 30-year period in which the value of American foreign trade rose from \$1,250,000,000 to \$4,225,000,000.

SEA FIGHT REPORTED.

German Torpedo Boats Said To Have Sunk Four British Warships.

New York.—Private cable advice received in New York report that a flotilla of German torpedo boats has attacked British warships in the Humber, the waterway to Hull, on the east coast of England, sinking four of them. A number of the attacking German torpedo boats were lost.

ITALY THREATENED.

Germany May Declare War If She Persists In Neutrality.

Rome.—Germany and Austria threaten Italy with the declaration that if the latter persists in its stand of neutrality they will consider themselves free to declare war and Austria will invade Venetia and Lombardy.

GERMAN CONSULS ORDERED OUT

Canada Tells Kaiser's Agents To Leave Quietly.

Ottawa.—Intimation has been given by the Government to the German consuls in Canada that their presence in the Dominion is not desired and that they would be expelled from the country should they not leave at once. The order applies only to citizens of Germany and not to Canadians who have been designated by Germany to act as consuls in some instances.

FOREIGN LEGION FOR FRANCE.

War Office Announces It Will Receive Volunteers.

Paris.—The French War Office is arranging to accept foreign volunteers beginning August 21. They will be organized into a foreign legion, and will be assembled provisionally at Rouen, Blois, Orléans, Lyons, Avignon and Bayonne.

German universities had 59,603 students last winter, of whom more than 5,000 were foreigners.

MONEY Saved on Automobiles

Why pay a big price for a new car when a slightly used one will answer the same purpose. We have slightly used cars at very low prices.

We have satisfied others. We can satisfy you.

Consult us before going elsewhere.

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Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
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Has Returned to Its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over \$500,000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over \$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

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What is Ahead of You?

It depends upon your education—its extent and kind.

A Commercial or Stenographic course at

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will take you out of the ranks of unskilled workers, fit you for well-paid, pleasant employment and start you on the straight road to promotion. Graduates assisted to positions.

Our catalog gives full information. Write, 'phone or call for YOUR copy to-day.

Goldie College - Wilmington, Del.

An Announcement

Wilmington, Del., June 24th, 1913

I beg to announce that I have opened an office at 807 Shipley St., to conduct a General Real Estate, Mortgage and Fire Insurance Business. Formerly with W. E. Powell, 839 Market.

William E. Lee

HAVE YOU A KODAK?

Let us DEVELOP and PRINT your films.

Mail Order Work a Specialty at

THE ROYAL STUDIO

407 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

Developing FREE. Write for Price List.

Enlargements made. All sizes.

The Transcript \$1.00

Proposals !

Street Improvement—Proposals for improving South end of South Broad Street, in Middletown, Delaware, Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Town of Middletown, a corporation of the State of Delaware, at their office, on South Broad Street, Middletown, Delaware, until 8 P. M. on the 29th day of August A. D. 1914, for the grading, paving with water bound macadam pavement, and other such work incidental to the improvement of the street as may from time to time be ordered by the said commissioners, and will be publicly opened by said commissioners at that time. Plans and specifications and proposals blanks may be obtained at the office of the commissioners.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) payable to the President of the Board of Commissioners, as a guarantee that if the contract be awarded to the bidder or bidders, he or they will execute in writing a proper agreement with said corporation, with one or more sureties satisfactory to said Board of Commissioners, for the faithful performance of said contract according to the plans and specifications. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

E. G. Clark, President,
Attest: W. S. Letherbury, Secretary.

DOG ORDINANCE

Be it enacted by the BOARD OF TOWN COMMISSIONERS of the Town of Middletown, Delaware, in Assembly met, on this Twenty-ninth day of July A. D. 1914, as follows, to-wit:

SECTION 1.—On and after the first day of August, A. D. 1914, all dogs found running at large in the streets or elsewhere, within the limits of said Town, without a metal muzzle, will be promptly killed. Dogs to be muzzled from August 1st to October 1st.

Dr. E. G. CLARK, President.
W. S. LETHERBURY, Secretary.

1914 TIME TABLE 1914



The Iron STEAMER CLIO
Captain Pierce B. Stevens
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn
for Philadelphia
AND RETURN FROM
Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA	AUGUST	PHILA
Monday, 5, 5:00pm	Tuesday, 4, 5:00pm	
Thursday, 8, 11:00am	Friday, 7, 5:00pm	
Monday, 10, 12:00 m	Tuesday, 11, 11:00am	
Thursday, 13, 1:00pm	Friday, 12, 11:00am	
Monday, 17, 4:30pm	Tuesday, 16, 2:00pm	
Thursday, 20, 6:00pm	Friday, 19, 1:45pm	
Monday, 24, 11:00am	Tuesday, 23, 11:00am	
Thursday, 27, 12:30pm	Friday, 26, 11:00am	
Monday, 31, 5:00pm		

Steamer will leave Port Penn 1 1/2 hours later than Odessa time.
Grain, Fruit and Stock Freight at Reasonable Rates.
Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.
For information in regard to Freight, apply to
F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware
WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

Civil Engineering and Surveying
P. F. JOHNS
Warwick, Md.

(County Surveyor of Cecil County)
Land surveys in this and adjacent counties promptly attended to and lines accurately defined. 35 years practical experience. Grades, levels and drainage correctly given. Charges moderate.

PEACHES For Sale !

Mountain Rose, Crawford's Early, Bella Georgia and Champaign.
T. H. DEVINE,
Warwick, Md.

Automobile Owners Are spending more money than they need to

Reduce your Repair Bills. Increase the efficiency of your Tires. Don't let Punctures spoil your auto pleasure. Get too per cent. wear out of your tires.

1500 miles added to your tire mileage by keeping the tires always up.

No leakage from punctures, air-holes or porous tubes, no rim-cuts, less blow-outs. No loss of time or money by delays on the road.

Highest Grade Testimonials
Tire Makers, Vulcanizers, Department Stores, Hospitals, Physicians, Taxi Companies, Commercial and pleasure car owners everywhere. Not a Filler; Treatment Simple; Inexpensive.

QUIGLEY & STACKLEY

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Security Trust and SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL \$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS 775,000
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The successful conduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

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John S. Russell, Vice President and Secretary.
L. Scott Townsend, Vice President and Treasurer.
Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
Levi L. Maloney, Assistant Treas.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Friends School

Fourth and West Streets
Wilmington, Del.

The School for your boy or girl. 22 teachers, small classes. Individual attention. Excellent equipment. Thorough instruction. All grades. Tuition Moderate. Special rate school ticket on all railroads. Fall term, begins Sept., 1914. For illustrated catalog address

Herschel A. Norris, A. M.,
Principal

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It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Fly Nets
Fly Wire
Hammocks
and Coolers
Lap Dusters
Horse Covers
Screen Doors
Refrigerators
Lawn Mowers
Window Screens
The New Boss Oil Cook Stove is the best.
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DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

MAKE A LIST OF LITTLE THINGS YOU NEED COME TO US FOR THEM

Hosiery, Buttons, Ribbons, Lace, Corsets, Supporters, Collars, Hat pins, Children's hose, Gloves, Hand bag, Combs, Scissors, Thread, Needles, Darning cotton

TO MAKE SHOPPING EASY MAKE A LIST OF WHAT YOU NEED. SHOPPING IS EASY IN OUR STORE, BECAUSE YOU NEVER HAVE TO EXAMINE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS: IT IS ALWAYS FIRST CLASS. NOR DO YOU NEED TO TROUBLE ABOUT THE PRICE: IT IS ALWAYS AS LOW AS HIGH QUALITY GOODS CAN BE SOLD FOR. AND OUR GOODS ARE ALWAYS RIGHT IN STYLE. TRADE AT OUR STORE AND BUYING WILL BE A PLEASURE: IT WILL PAY YOU TOO.

SPECIAL
144 BURHAM SAFETY RAZORS, 5 CENTS.
WE GUARANTEE BURHAM SAFETY RAZORS TO SHAVE EQUALLY AS WELL AS ANY \$5.00 SAFETY. ONE TO A CUSTOMER. NO MORE AT THIS PRICE WHEN THIS LOT IS SOLD.

J. B. MESSICK
Middletown, Delaware

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Change of Prices

Effective August 1st, 1914 and until August 1st, 1915, we guarantee that there will be No Reduction in the following prices on Ford cars.

Runabout.....	\$440.00
Touring Car.....	\$490.00
Town Car.....	\$690.00

In addition to the above reduction of \$60 per car, we agree (on or about August 1st, 1915) to pay as a share of our profits from \$40 to \$60 per car to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1st, 1914, and August 1st, 1915, provided we can reach an output of 300,000 cars between those dates. This profit sharing with retail buyers will be possible only by our output reaching 300,000 cars, thus decreasing our factory costs and selling costs and increasing our buying power to such an extent that we will be able on August 1st, 1915 to pay to every retail buyer \$40.00 to \$60.00 in addition to the cut in price made at this time.

W. S. BURRIS, Agent
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

DELAWARE COLLEGE

A part of the Public School System of the State. Tuition free to all Delaware students. Next Session begins September 15. Able faculty. Varied courses. Experimental farm and well equipped shop and laboratories. Beautiful and healthful location. The College has three departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of A. B. and B. S.

Arts and Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical

Also a practical course of two years in Agricultural. For catalogue and other information, address

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The Women's College of Delaware

Tuition free to all Delaware students. Opens September 15th. Two new buildings, modern equipment, and attractive campus. The College has three departments.

ARTS AND SCIENCE
Four years' course leading to the degree of A. B. or B. S.

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Four years' course leading to the degree of B. S., and designed to train teachers for elementary and secondary schools.

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Four years' course leading to the degree of B. S., for training in home-making and teaching.

Also a brief practical course of two years in Education or Home Economics, leading to a certificate.

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WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Dean
Newark, Delaware

Poultry & Live Stock

BOUGHT BY
Echenhofer Headquarters
Middletown, Del.

Our Annual August Sweeping SALE

Every piece of Spring and Summer Wearing Apparel is included in this Sale, and is positively going to be disposed of, regardless of cost. Prices will be no consideration, as we are going to turn our enormous Stock into Cash.

The wise, economical shopper cannot afford to miss this event. Some exceptionally wonderful bargains will greet the crowds that will visit this store, so make it a point to be on hand.

Exceptional Values During this Sale

\$2.00 house dresses, sale price 98c	\$1.50 and \$2.00 petticoats, sale price..... 98c
\$6.00 and \$8.00 dresses, sale price..... \$3.98	\$1.25 and \$1.50 white skirts in figures sale price..... 98c
\$5.00 and \$6.00 dresses, sale price..... \$2.98	\$2.50 white linen skirts, sale price..... \$1.75
\$6.00 and \$8.00 linen and pongee coats, sale price..... \$2.00	\$1.25 and \$1.50 Gowns, sale price..... 98c
\$3.50 and \$4.50 all wool skirts, sale price..... \$1.50	Black and White, stripe veil, .. 25c
\$5.00 and \$6.00 skirts in serges, diagonals and mixtures, strictly all wool..... \$2.50	50c union suits, made by the Essex mills (seconds), sale price..... 29c
\$15.00 raincoats, Men's and Women's, guaranteed waterproof, price \$8.50	25c union suits, all sizes, price 19c

Many other bargains too numerous to mention

Fogel & Burstan's Dept. Store
Corner Broad and Main Streets
MIDDLETOWN, - - - DELAWARE

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Results being obtained from use of Neu-Life Disease Preventative and Tonic on Hogs, Poultry and Turkeys, in Kent County, Md.

NEU-LIFE DISINFECTANT

For Flies, Mosquitoes and Vermin
Try this on your dairy cows for flies. It will keep them off

Sold only by manufacturers direct to consumer.

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146 Reade St., New York City, N. Y.
JOHN P. COCHRAN, General Agent
Galena, Kent County, Md.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

FASHION AND GOOD FORM HARNESS



cannot be better exemplified than in a home that is furnished in the best of taste. Have a view to artistic effects and to the prevailing styles. Our warerooms represent the final verdict in up-to-the-minute furniture. Substantial, elegant suits for parlor, bedroom or dining room. Let us extend to you a helping hand.

Anyone needing Harness would do well to examine my line before buying elsewhere. A full line on hand at all times. Also Collars, Fly Nets, Sheets, Coolers, Lap Spreads, Rope and Web Halters, Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Bandages, Toe Weights and Boots, etc. Repairing promptly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. E. Denny

W. J. WILSON

Middletown, Del. W. Main St. Middletown, Del.



ANNE IVES' MASCOT

H.M. EGBERT
ILLUSTRATIONS BY
O. IRWIN MYERS (COPYRIGHT 1913)
W.G. CHAPMAN

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

I stooped over him and pressed my lips to his forehead. I felt no longer any revulsion from this pitiful human being whose span was nearly run. I could see by the ashen pallor that spread over his face that the end was almost come. "I forgive you freely," I answered.

He smiled weakly, and, closing his eyes, lay back, his hand still holding mine. In a minute more he had sunk into unconsciousness. I sat there long; I lost all sense of time; I did not even realize that the anchor was weighed and that we were setting out to sea, nor did I hear the ominous splashes in the sea that marked the burial of the dead. I sat there till the grasp suddenly relaxed and the eyes opened. Then I left the cabin forever and went up on the deck.

I looked around me at the waste of waters over which we were speeding. I saw the silent man at the wheel. I heard the wind creak through the cordage; and in a sudden outburst of tears I found relief. Dawn was breaking in the east, and down in my soul. Too long I had been perplexed and harassed by this nightmare of circumstance; now my thoughts turned from the dead to the living, from Leopold to my lover. All the next day we raced northward across the Mediterranean until, late in the afternoon, land upheaved itself across our bows, and I saw the wooded promontory of Bon Martin, with the white houses of the village nestling beneath the cliff. But the helmsman twisted his wheel and we veered away, running parallel with a white beach until we cast anchor not fifty yards from a low and desolate shore.

They had not spoken a word to me, these silent men. Whoever they were, of whence they came, I was never to learn. Now one of them let down the short rope ladder, and, standing on the bottom step indicated that I should follow him.

At first his actions alarmed me. Was it his purpose to cast me into the blue water? But a moment later I was reassured by an unmistakable sign; he wished me to mount upon his shoulders so that he could wade ashore with me.

And in proof of his intention, he sprang into the sea, which did not reach higher than his armpits. Clearly this was the edge of a shoal; and, doubtless, the yacht had put in here to avoid notice.

With some misgivings, I obeyed, and, clasping me tightly, the sailor waded ashore until he had deposited me high and dry above the sweep of the waves. Then, with a sweep of his cap, he was gone, and I stood upon the beach watching him.

He waded back and clambered aboard again. A moment later I heard the creak of the windlass, saw the anchor rise heavily out of the sea. There was a column of black smoke at the top of the funnel, the yacht began to back, swung around, and put out to sea once more. I watched her till she was no more than a speck upon the horizon.

Then, as if in a dream, I started along the beach in the direction of Bon Martin. As I trod the soil of France again my heart leaped in my veins with ecstasy. For in my dress, secure, I held my bonds and Leopold's confession. And in my hand, I held the money that he had left me. I felt no shame in taking it; it would play its part in releasing Charles and it was all the reparation that Leopold could make.

And this was Wednesday evening! I should arrive days and days ahead of necessity. For I could reach Paris by Friday morning, which left me three whole days before the trial began.

After half a mile of tramping over the clogging sands I began to pass fishermen's cottages; then the white houses of the residents appeared, strung out under the cliff, and the sand yielded to a firm road. Not far ahead of me I saw a little railway station. And, surest stamp of civilization, a little newsboy scampered along toward me, crying the latest edition of the Nice papers. I stopped him and purchased one, bidding him keep the

change of the franc I handed him. Feverishly I opened it.

A moment later I was staggering like a drunken woman. For, in the large, black headlines before my eyes I read the fate of Charles, and the uselessness of my journey. The trial was to take place on Friday morning.

The government had hastened it by three days, to appease the outcries of the press and save the ministry. For, if I had left public feeling against Charles at red-hot heat, it was now white-hot and incandescent.

"By Friday evening the traitor must be on his way to perpetual exile on the Devil's Island, or the government falls," was the terse telegraphic summary of the Paris correspondent.

What would I not have given now for the aeroplane that lay, a wreck of metal and wood, in Scouto market place!

"As for the female spy, who was released on bail," the message continued, "it is now believed that the woman who flew through France and evaded the authorities in so sensational a manner upon the Monaco frontier and at other places, was not she, but merely a notorious seeker. It is said, on trustworthy report, that the spy has fled to Belgium, to join her lover, an ex-officer of the German army, and has already placed herself outside the reach of the law."

I smiled weakly at this wildest of all rumors. Then I set off hot-foot. Five minutes later, breathless, with tumbling hair, I was interviewing the station master, at Bon Martin.

"A special train to Paris, madame!" he ejaculated, when he had recovered from his astonishment. "It is impossible. It would cost you six thousand francs. It would disorganize the traffic over the entire system. Besides, no special train could reach the capital by Thursday morning. If you should take the night local to Marseilles and make the Thursday morning express, it would land you there by eight a. m. on Friday."

"But Friday will be too late," I cried, thrusting down the money upon the table of his office. "Here are seven thousand francs. Take them—only give me a train. You do not comprehend, monsieur; it is a matter of life or death."

He rose, perplexed, and scratched his head.

"I don't see how it can be done," he faltered. "Under ordinary circumstances I could give you a special to Marseilles, where you could make your own arrangements, but unfortunately—why, the ex-Emperor Eugénie comes from Nice tonight, and traffic must wait for her."

I glanced at him in dumb despair. Then my gaze wandered to a great map of the southern railroads of France, suspended from the wall, and an idea occurred to me. I walked over and placed my finger on it.

"But why not go through Lyon?" I asked.

He came over to me and followed the tracing of my finger.

"Why, yes, mademoiselle, I could give you a clear road to Lyon," he answered. "But there you would have to wait for the express from Geneva, which has precedence of all traffic, for his excellency the president of the Swiss republic makes a ceremonial visit to Paris and—"

"And traffic must wait for him," I ejaculated bitterly.

"Exactly, madame," he answered, beaming. "Your perspicacity is like that of a man. I am sorry, but—"

"Give me a special train to Lyon," I interrupted brusquely.

"But it will do you no good, madame," faltered the station master. Then his glance fell upon the money; he shrugged his shoulders, looked at me whimsically though it were useless to interpose further objections to my foolish whim, and became all at once the man of action.

"It shall be ready in fifteen minutes," he answered. "But, madame, the authorities will certainly not permit any special to follow his excellency, the president, for several hours."

I made no answer but paced the station platform while the lumbering engine reversed itself upon the turntable and at last came clattering up to its car and was coupled on. In less than half an hour all was in readiness. I stepped into my car, and an instant later, we were off, really off, on the long road Paris—or at least Lyon.

All through the night we raced over the vast plains, now sweeping by the Rhone, a breath of dismal, wind-swept water, now winding among oak forests and fields of grain the scent of which came to me through the velvet blackness. I had not eaten since the preceding evening, and should not eat again till I reached Paris. I felt dizzy and weak—but the intensity of my resolution spurred me to fresh efforts; nor did I close my eyes until, soon after six, we rolled into the large station at Lyon.

Upon the platform opposite a train was standing, the engine puffing frantically, as though anxious to be off. I sprang from the carriage and raced

toward it. A functionary barred my way.

"You cannot pass," he said sternly. "His excellency the president of the Swiss republic—"

"But I must see him," I cried wildly. "I must see the president instantly."

Then I became aware that a stout, good-natured, fatherly-looking old gentleman, who had been pacing the platform, stretching his legs, had halted nearby and was watching me intently. Though it was early morning he wore a full dress suit, across which a broad sash of many colors was draped. Instinct leaped to my aid. I cried to him:

"Monsieur le President!" He hesitated and then came swiftly toward me.

"At your service, madame," he answered.

"Take me to Paris in your train," I pleaded. "It is a matter of life or death. They will not let me hire a train. I must go, I must be there by evening—"

He bowed and offered his arm.

"You shall be my guest, madame," he answered, and escorted me to his carriage, as though I were a princess, leaving a line of gaping functionaries behind him.

That age-long journey is only the faintest memory to me now, for, once the train started, my pent-up feelings found vent in a hysterical outburst which sorely repaid the good president for his courtesy. I remember how he and his suite crowded me as I lay in the sleeping car which he had perforce relinquished to me; how someone discovered that I was starving and fed me with milk and whisky; how, overcome by the potency of the liquor, I babled something of my story—at least enough to reveal my identity. Then the romance of it gripped them and they constituted themselves my servants. Towns rushed past us and were swallowed up by the plains, night followed day, and at last after an eternity of torment, we rolled into the terminal at eight o'clock on the morning of Friday.

Next I remember a wild ride in a cab, with the secretary of the Swiss legation seated beside me, trying to calm me as I brandished a bundle of papers; a halt at the fortress gates; a sudden message that sent orderlies scurrying in all directions; finally there comes to mind the picture of a courtroom, of the grave judges, of Charles, erect in his uniform, regarding me at first stonily, then with a cry of amazed joy. I recall, most faintly of all, thrusting down my documents before the presiding officer. Then blackness encompassed me and, as my senses failed, I felt Charles' arms encircle me, and fell into that haven as a shipwrecked sailor casts himself on the sustaining breast of the land.

CHAPTER XII.

Mr. Spratt to the Rescue.
(In which I discover that the Code Napoleon is by no means a negligible quantity.)

My dramatic appearance before the military tribunal had been none too soon. In accordance with the usual procedure the court had convened at six o'clock in the morning. In fact, at the moment of my appearance with the proof of Charles' innocence the judges were already preparing to retire for the consideration of their verdict; and that verdict could have been of one nature alone.

My proofs threw an entirely new complexion upon the affair. While insufficient to secure Charles' immediate acquittal, they were of a nature so startling—implicating, as they did, three powers of Europe and unveiling an international conspiracy—that an adjournment was immediately obtained. A week later, when the tribunal reconvened, Charles was acquitted with the merest formalities, his sword restored to him, and a little subsequently, he received the coveted legion of honor from the president's hand.

He told me afterward that he had never doubted the ultimate verdict of the court; what had driven him almost to frenzy was his inability to learn anything concerning me. Of my wild flight to Corsica he had been kept in complete ignorance.

Of this, and the ensuing death of the chief conspirators, they say I told the presiding judge in detail. But of all that I have not the least remembrance. A violent attack of meningitis, the result of the physical and mental distress which I had undergone, confined me to my bed for weeks, during most of which period I was raving in delirium. I lived over again and again those awful scenes in Corsica and aboard the yacht; and ever I seemed hurrying to catch a special train which just eluded me at every station on each railroad line of France.

When I opened my eyes at last to consciousness they fell first upon Charles' mother. I was back in my room in Clichy, and she was seated beside me, watching me with that anxious and yet serene gaze which I had learned to know during those arduous days after my first arrival there. When she saw recognition in my eyes she began to weep quietly. She bent down and pressed her lips to my forehead.

"Charles!" was my first word.

"Hush!" she said, smiling, and tipped softly out of the room. A moment later she reappeared, Charles at her side, and he knelt beside my bed and raised my fingers to his lips. He was attired in his complete uniform; I understood the meaning of that. There was no need to ask the judges' verdict.

We were supremely happy during those early days of my convalescence, when I could sit in my invalid chair under the pergola in the gardens, inhaling strength with every breath of the soft September airs. In those days we four, Charles and I, his mother and

our grandfather, the old comte, forged a link that has made our lives inseparable. We shall never part, any of us, so long as we live; and in spite of his four and eighty years I hope that there will be many more years of activity for the Comte d'Yves.

One day, when I was almost well, I suddenly thought of the bonds which I had brought back from Corsica; those famous bonds without which this history would never have been written. Nor Charles and I ever have met. I asked for them, and Charles' mother, who had been anticipating such a request, rose and brought them to me from the drawer of her escritoire.

"Is it not strange," I said, "that Magniff has not inquired for them? Or has he?"

Charles looked at his mother inquiringly, and she nodded her head. "Tell her, Charles," she said.

"Magniff will be here tomorrow," he answered. "Then he will require them."

"But what is he coming for besides?" I asked. And then the dreadful knowledge flashed over me. "For Clichy?" I demanded.

Charles nodded. "The interest fell due yesterday," he answered. "There is no hope of meeting it. Anne Clichy must pass out of our hands; we have grown, in a way, reconciled to the loss and have already planned our future. We have packed everything and start tomorrow evening for Paris."

"Has not the tragic death of his son softened him?" I asked.

Charles laughed. "It has embittered him," he answered. "The fact is, Anne, he has aged greatly during the past month; he seems to be approaching a mental and physical breakdown; but with the death of Leopold he has concentrated all his thoughts upon the fulfillment of his long-cherished revenge for the affronts which he claims my grandfather put upon him so many years ago. I have pleaded with him to make some arrangement which would leave Clichy to us. Some of our foreign investments have turned out unexpectedly profitable and would permit us to take a new mortgage and keep up the estate. But Magniff's sole thought is his revenge—and so, tomorrow, Clichy surrenders to the enemy for the first time in her history."

"I could not restrain my tears. 'If only I had not sold him the bonds,' I said. 'Charles, grandfather, can such a bargain hold, seeing that I did not know the incalculable value that they were to me? Why, I could have obtained millions. You told me that he must have the bonds to deliver to the American government; that they are already sold. Why, I could have bankrupted him.'"

"The word of the d'Yves has never been withdrawn," answered my grandfather. "What the law is, matters nothing. You sold the bonds; unless the sale itself were invalid in law, it were better to lose Clichy than to try to reclaim them upon the grounds you mention."

"But," I said angrily, "he owes me 50,000 francs for the bonds—the price at which I sold them. Can he not be made to pay this before we lose Clichy, so that we can meet the interest upon the mortgage?"

Charles shook his head sadly. "Under the law," he said, "he need not pay for the bonds until the formalities connected with their transfer have been completed. That is the reason why he has not asked for them before. He does not mean to pay for them before Clichy is his. You appealed to him up on this subject once before in vain. And we—well, I asked him again fruitlessly."

We said no more. I wished to leave before Magniff's arrival, but the others vetoed this proposition emphatically.

"We must stay and surrender in person, Anne," they told me. "We'll haul down our flag."

And so, the following afternoon, we sat in the reception room awaiting the old banker's arrival.

He came at two o'clock. It was the first time that he had set foot in Clichy in some five or twenty years, and he did not conceal his sense of triumph. Shocked as I was at the aspect of him—for he presented the aspect of extreme old age—I could not but feel disgust at the insolence of his bearing, at the scarcely veiled contempt with which he treated us. His first word was as to the bonds; and when I had handed them to him, he scrutinized them for long, reading each letter carefully, as though to assure himself that I had not tricked him with a forgery. At last, satisfied, he handed me his receipt.

"If you will send me your future address, mademoiselle," he said blandly, "a check for fifty thousand francs will be sent to you within a week upon the conclusion of the legal formalities."

And he sat back and gloated and rubbed his thin hands together, chuckling over our discomfort.

My indignation overcame my powers of repression. I could not hold back the words that poured forth from my lips.

"So you have achieved your life purpose, your long-sought revenge," I cried. "You turn an old man from his home, the home of his ancestors during eight hundred years—and for some fancied slight in the long past. Well, make the most of your triumph during the few years of life remaining for you. But when he meets you before the judgment seat of the Almighty, how will you justify yourself? Hasn't life taught you anything? It's hard enough for all, but unless it teaches forgiveness and justice, compassion and humility, of what use is it? Has not your son's death shown you the futility of revenge, has it not taught anything to you?"

"Anne!" said Charles' mother imploringly.

The old banker smiled, as though

the situation amused him. "I only claim my own," he answered, rubbing his hands again. "I am a business man, mademoiselle. Business knows none of the abstract qualities you have enumerated."

Then the grotesque came treading upon tragedy's heels. Our ancient servant flung open the door.

"Les Cooks, madame!" he announced impassively.

"The what?" cried Charles, startled. The ancient man explained. A char-banc, containing some Cook's tourists—foreigners, he expounded, apologetically—had come from Paris and begged permission to see the famous castle of which they had heard so much.

"Show them in," said Charles' mother. "Have tea made. Pray remain, Monsieur Magniff. This is your property now."

"It will be at six o'clock this evening," said the banker, implacably.

"Les Cooks!" announced the serving man from the doorway, and upon the word a party of three entered—a man and two women. My eyes opened with amazement. Was I dreaming? Or were these really Mary Jenner, my one-time room-mate . . . and little Mr. Spratt . . . and Estelle Christie, whom I had left in London?

"Anne!" screamed Estelle, flinging her arms around my neck. "O, my dearest Anne, who would have thought of seeing you here? We read all about you in the newspapers, and when Mary Jenner came to London to ask

me where you were I told her that we must positively go to Clichy, even though you weren't there."

"Not here?" I stammered.

"Why, Anne, the newspapers said that you had gone to Copenhagen to instruct the crown prince in the art of aviation."

"A little device of mine," said Charles, smiling. "Just to avoid newspaper reporters."

Estelle opened her eyes.

"Well," she gasped at last. "If I don't make Cedar Plank, Ia, sit up and hum when I get back, I'll send my resignation to the Ladies' Club. And I believe she meant it."

Then Mary and I kissed each other, and next I introduced the whole party to one another, not exclusive of Magniff, who, retiring into a corner immediately afterward, absorbed himself in reading something that looked like little deeds which he drew from his coat pocket. It was evident that he resented this comic interlude in the development of his own personal, private melodrama.

"So Mr. Spratt and you really took the trip," I said to Mary.

"Not alone, not alone," said Mr. Spratt hastily. "We're with a party in Paris—a large party of Winnipeg teachers. Just came out to Clichy for the day to see the place where we thought you weren't, you know, Miss Anne."

"I condole with you on the disappointment of learning that it was the place where I was," I answered. Somehow the memory of the innumerable snubbings that I had administered to Mr. Spratt compelled me to continue them.

But to my amazement Mr. Spratt refused to be snubbed again. Instead of blushing and retiring behind the person nearest him he looked at me calmly, until I had to lower my eyes. And then I knew that something had happened!

It was another Mr. Spratt that faced me. He seemed to have emerged from his shyness like a butterfly from its cocoon. He was not embarrassed in the least degree. I glanced from him to Mary and saw that her face was rosy.

"Mary!" I gasped. "When—when is it to be?"

"In—June," she murmured, looking like a fresh beet.

I recollected a certain letter in my possession in which she had alluded to her fiancé as "an odious little persecutor," and for a moment mean thoughts assailed me. For, though I had never in the least reciprocated Mr. Spratt's undoubted passion for me, I did not like having Mary, my best friend, commander him from me. Then my good angel came to my assistance.

"I congratulate you both," I said, "and wish you the greatest happiness in the world."

Then we had tea, while Magniff brooded in the corner. I noticed that he had glanced repeatedly toward the mantel, and, after cogitating upon the cause of his manifest uneasiness, suddenly the truth flashed upon me.

He meant to take possession at six o'clock! And it was now a quarter after five.

I resolved to give him the worst three-quarters of an hour that he had ever spent in all his money-grubbing life. Our eyes met across the party. I

read hate and hostility in his; what he saw in my own I do not know, but after a while he ceased to watch me and again began reading his title deeds.

I was thinking so busily that I hardly heard the conversation that was taking place until suddenly Mary sprang out of her chair and came over to me, her eyes beaming.

"Anne," she cried, "why didn't you tell me?"

"Tell you—?" I muttered absently. "That you were engaged," said Mary, looking hurt and reproachful. "O, I'm so glad and proud of you, Anne! And will you both promise faithfully to come to Canada when the next school year ends?"

Then, like a worm that turns, Mr. Spratt turned himself about in his chair.

"Speaking of the school year," he said, "are you aware, Miss Anne, that under law you forfeit your contributions to the teachers' pension fund?"

"Dear me, how dreadful!" I answered sarcastically. "It is such a serious matter."

"It is serious," answered Mr. Spratt, hugging himself, "not by reason of the amount involved, but because it strikes at a principle deeply rooted in the laws and customs of the Anglo-Saxon race—it penalizes marriage. Now in France they manage things differently. The admirable Code Napoleon, as you have doubtless read in the copy of my work which I presented to you—"

"Dear me, Mr. Spratt, will you be very offended if I mention that I didn't quite finish it?" I inquired.

"That admirable compilation, the Code Napoleon," he resumed, "distinctly lays down the principle that the betrothal of a minor annuls all pecuniary contracts that have not been actually put into execution. Consequently under the code your pension fund would be returnable."

"But I am not a minor," I interrupted.

"The age of majority, under the Code Napoleon, is not necessarily twenty-one, Miss Anne," said Mr. Spratt in grave rebuke. "For certain purposes, as this, it is twenty-five. In other cases—"

I saw the banker drop his title deeds and grasp at the seat of his chair. His face was drawn and tense. Next moment I amazed Mr. Spratt by springing to his side and clasping both his hands in mine.

"Say that again; I didn't catch it," I panted. "Under the Code Napoleon I am a minor for financial purposes and the—betrothal—"

"The betrothal of a minor annuls all contracts of a pecuniary nature, that have not actually been carried into effect," reiterated Mr. Spratt. "Therefore—"

"My dearest Anne, what are you driving at?" asked Charles.

I walked over to Mr. Magniff. "My bonds," I said, and flung down his receipt before him.

He rose up, tottering, and grasped the edge of the table.

"It has been carried into effect," he almost screamed. "You can have the money at once—before six o'clock. I don't mind renewing the mortgage—I was—meant to all along. I—I—I—"

"My bonds, please," I repeated quietly.

"I'll give you a hundred thousand for them, then," he cried. "You wouldn't rob me, bankrupt me, by a legal trick like that? You're people of honor. That's all very well for tricky tradesmen, but not for the d'Yves. You can't afford to play a trick like that on me."

"My bonds, Mr. Magniff," I reiterated, implacably.

Charles came up and placed his arm round me. He understood.

"No, let him keep the bonds, Anne," he said. "He's right. We don't do things like that."

"Then," I said decisively, "you must keep Clichy. That is the price of them. Do you agree?" I continued turning to Magniff.

He groaned as though my words had been a thrust of a sword. I pushed some paper toward him, and dipping a quill into the ink, placed it in his hands.

"Write," I said, dictating. "For value received, namely bonds (I enumerated them), now in my possession, I hereby agree to relinquish to Anne Ives all rights that I possess to the castle and estate of Clichy, together with the mortgage upon the same, which I now hold, and all the accumulated interest. Is that legal?" I asked, turning to the astounded Mr. Spratt.

"Irregular, but unassailable under the Code," answered the little man, rising heroically to the occasion.

Magniff signed his name and Estelle and Charles affixed their signatures as witnesses.

"Now go, Mr. Magniff," I said, pointing to the door. "And, if you can profit by it, take with you that forgiveness which you yourself denied."

Mary and Mr. Spratt have promised to spend their honeymoon with Charles and me at Clichy next July. "And all that I regret," wrote Mary in her last letter, "is that you have had nearly a year's start of us in matrimony. But you haven't had any start of us in sheer and undiluted happiness."

"We'll take them riding in our new aeroplane," said Charles, when he had read Mary's letter. Then we went out to look at her in the new hangar. Charles says that when aviation becomes safer he'll let me ride again. But after my flight to Corsica I'm not sure that I shall ever want to.

Charles pointed to the name upon her frame, and smiled. "That will puzzle your friends," he said. "They don't know all that we know, do they, Anne?"

The name is "La Mascotte." THE END.

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The Middletown Transcript

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Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 15, 1914

WILL REAP AS THEY SOWED

EUROPE—yesterday the companion worker of America—now is committed to the lustful fires of brutal Warfare and we, on this side of the Atlantic, are straining our ears for echoes of the conflict.

Meanwhile the conquered Ocean—freed of the ships that raced from land to land in less than 100 hours—again stretches as wide as when first Columbus braved its strangeness.

The familiar miracles of Cable and Wireless communication have been robbed of their efficacy, and for the immediate present—except for our interest in garbled reports from battle fields that lie deep in the shadow of doubt—Europe, so far as America is concerned—has sunk beneath the surface of the seas.

We cannot but be saddened as Fancy paints the dark horror of battlefields that will be piled with the bodies of those who were the flower of European manhood.

We cannot fail to be appalled as we contemplate the terrible price that women and little children—deprived by War of their natural protectors—must pay for the impulses of hot blood and the unbridled ambitions of men in high places.

We cannot escape the reaction of disgust that nations which so often in the east have shown the Light to guide the World now are turned from the peaceful development of Industry and Science—and, misled by Hate, are bending every energy and resource to tear down the noble work they have been so long in building.

These things we must feel, but let us be thankful for the unbridged Ocean that intervenes to keep us free of the Hell of Despair that will be Reaped from this brutal, senseless Sowing.

Let us be thankful, while the nations of Europe have been Sowing the Seeds that have brought forth this crop of Destruction and Death we, in this New World, have been bringing forth crops of a different nature.

While the people of Europe have bent under the weight of unjust taxation made necessary by constant preparation for War, the people of America have been following ideals that make for sustained Peace.

The wealth of Europe year after year has been poured into tremendous fighting organizations. Each great power has jealously watched its neighbors and impoverished its people in the frenzied effort to keep abreast of the latest developments in the instruments of carnage.

Germany for years has impressed the finest of her young men for military service—has kept millions of these young men in idleness, playing at mimic warfare.

England has maintained the greatest war fleet the world has ever seen and the other nations have followed as closely as their ability to raise money would permit.

Is it to be wondered that Europe now is Reaping what she Sowed—that from a game of war has sprung the terrible reality?

In this country the wealth of the people has gone into the land—it has gone into factories and mills and into railroads and the machinery of distribution.

We have had no ambition to maintain the largest fighting force in the world.

We have never desired to own more fighting ships than other powers control.

While Europe has been organizing armies, America has been organizing great industries.

While Europe has been honoring men of War, America has been honoring men of Business.

The very atmosphere of Europe has fostered the War spirit—that of America has fostered Peace.

What America will reap from what

There are rich markets in South America and in the Orient that have turned to Europe for many things Europe at war, or slowly rising from the ashes of Warfare, cannot supply those markets and the people of South America. How long the War will last cannot be estimated.

Perhaps it will prove so terrible that in a few months, or a year, the Powers spent and exhausted, will be forced to Peace.

Perhaps it will last many years, and when finally Peace is restored who can believe it will be a permanent Peace?

If Germany and Austria are conquered—how long will they stay vanquished?

If France, Russia and Great Britain should be defeated—how long would it be before the Triple Entente would be plotting reprisal?

However long the War may last it will to a large extent remove the chief competition to American industries, and then when flames of Warfare are extinguished what a Darkness of Despair must follow.

Then must come the painful work of Reconstruction—of undoing the result of violence.

The ground must be prepared for a new crop.

Here is the Opportunity for Americans!

Within a week the United States has come to the very front of the World's stage—let us keep her there!

Let us greet our Opportunity not in a spirit of reckless speculation which sees nothing but a period of comparative freedom from competition—a demand for goods that will consider neither prices nor quality.

Let us meet the Opportunity as an Obligation laid upon us to make American goods and American business methods the best in the World.

Let us make good on all our vaunted claims of supremacy!

In place of the ambition quickly to amass great fortunes, let us put a premium upon Brains, upon Skill, upon Workmanship, upon Service and upon everything that is so necessary to enduring Success in Business.

While others tear down, let us build up.

While others are engaged in the business of Death, let us carry on the business of Life.

While Europe mobilizes her armies, let us mobilize Common Sense and Enterprise, and lay siege to the Trade of the World.

While the War Lords of Europe are Reaping their ghastly crops, let us go on Sowing the seeds of Peace, Industry and Prosperity, thankful that our Practical Ideals—far more than the biggest Navy or the wide Ocean—insure for us freedom from Europe's terrible Struggle of Death.—E.V.

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Beginning at 10.30 o'clock, A. M.
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

9 HEAD OF

Horses & Colts

No. 1. Grey mare, FANNY, 8 years old, nice blocky mare, will work in all harness, splendid brood mare.

No. 2. Iron grey mare, MABEL, 4 years old, sired by Brilliant, will weigh 1200 or more. This is an extra fine mare, kind and gentle in all harness, and will make an elegant brood mare.

No. 3. Bay mare, EASTER, 8 years old, with colt by her side elegant worker and nice driver, an all around good mare.

No. 4. Sorrel mare, DOT, 7 years old, nice large mare, kind in all harness, will drive single.

No. 5. Black Stallion, BOOTS, 13 years old, Goldust stock, will work any place, a fine driver and a sure foalder.

No. 6. Sorrell colt, NIDION, by Carroll Clark's horse, 2 years old, this is a very topky colt, will make a fine and fast driver.

No. 7. Bay colt, BOOTS, Jr., 2 years old, nice large colt, will do to break this fall.

No. 8. Black colt, by Brilliant, 1 year old.

No. 9. Sorrell colt, 1 year old.

Cattle

Sixteen head Cows and Heifers consisting of 14 Holsteins and 2 part Guernseys, 5 with calves by their side. Anyone looking for nice young cows or heifers of good breeding will find them here, the heifers will drop calves the coming winter.

Five or Six young Sows to farrow by day of sale.

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One Deering binder, nearly new; 1 Ontario drill, nearly new; 1 Corn King manure spreader, 2 farm wagons, 1 John Deere corn planter, 80 rods wire; 2 hay riggins, 1 tomato body, 79, barbed wire, 1 tomato body, 1 sleigh, 1 carriage, 2 Buckeye sulky cultivators, 2 fifty-tooth drag harrows, 1 Spring-Tooth harrow, 1 Randall harrow, 16 inch disc; 1 Hyland roller, 1 double disc plow, 1-3 interest in Iron Age potato planter, 1 Jones mower, 1 three hundred and fifty gallon horse trough, new; 1 adjustable carriage pole, 1 Chatham fanning mill, 2 hand cultivators, 1 fifteen bushel feed box, 1 grindstone, 1 farm bell, 3 sets wagon harness, 5 sets plow harness, 5 collars, 5 bridles, 4 horse trees, 2 horse trees, 2 sets 2 horse trees, single trees, 3 bedsteads, 1 kitchen table and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN

Thursday, August and 20

ROUND \$1.50 TRIP

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN

Tuesdays August and 25

ROUND \$2.00 TRIP

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN

Tickets Good Only on Special Train in Each Direction

For leaving time of Special Through Trains from all stations, Consult Hand Bills at Stations or Ticket Agents

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD